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Connolly Bove Lodge & Hutz LLP
Suite 800
1990 M Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036-3425

EXAMINER
SHEPARD, JUSTIN E

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/918,510	MACHIDA ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Justin E. Shepard	2617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>01 August 2001</u>.

2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-58</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-58</u> is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>5/23/05</u>.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

Claims 50 and 57 recite the limitation "said cache" in line 3. There is insufficient

antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by
another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent
granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the
applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section
351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States
only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2)
of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 29, 30, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 51, 52, 53, and 54 are rejected under 35

U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Swix.

Referring to claim 29, Swix discloses a server based broadcast system

comprising:

a receiver receiving information necessary to operate said server based

broadcast system as a meta-content equivalent to a content composing a substance of

said server based broadcast service (figure 1, part 108; column 9, lines 42-44);

said receiver automatically storing said meta-content and said content

composing the substance of said server based broadcast service in a storage (column

11, lines 25-27 and 38-43); and

said receiver allowing a user to enjoy playback of an intended service element

involved in the stored contents with reference to said meta-content (column 6, lines 22-

24).

Referring to claim 30, Swix discloses a server based broadcast system in

accordance with claim 29, wherein said content composing the substance of said server

based broadcast service and said meta-content are carried on a data carousel for data

broadcasting (column 9, lines 42-44).

Referring to claim 42, Swix discloses a method for receiving a data of a server

based broadcast system, comprising the steps of:

automatically storing broadcasted contents (column 11, lines 38-43); and

allowing a user to enjoy playback of an intended service element involved in the stored

contents (column 6, lines 22-24) with reference to private information inherent to each

content as well as common information applicable to a plurality of contents (column 12,

lines 9-10 and 14-16).

Referring to claim 44, Swix discloses a receiver used for a server based

broadcast system, comprising:

a receiving section for receiving broadcasted data (figure 1);

a storage administrating section (column 11, lines 38-43) for administrating the

contents composing a server based broadcast service based on common content

information and private content information attached to each content of the server

based broadcast service (column 11, lines 55-57; column 12, lines 14-16);

a receiving condition administrating section for administrating receiving

conditions of each content of the server based broadcast service (column 11, lines 55-

57);

a storage section for storing the contents of the server based broadcast service

(column 11, lines 38-43); and

a selection and presenting section for selecting a content from the storage

section and presenting a selected content (column 6, lines 22-24).

Referring to claim 45, Swix discloses a receiver used for a server based

broadcast system in accordance with claim 44, wherein said receiving section receives

a carousel having an information provider identification (column 11, lines 55-57).

Referring to claim 46, Swix discloses a receiver used for a server based

broadcast system in accordance with claim 44, wherein said storage administrating

section analyzes said common content information of each content received by said

receiving section to confirm whether or not a service type is service component

information (column 11, lines 55-57).

Referring to claim 47, Swix discloses a receiver used for a server based

broadcast system in accordance with claim 46, wherein said common content

information describes compulsory contents (column 12, lines 9-10; column 11, lines 55-

57) and said private content information describes a content identifier of each

compulsory content (figure 4), and said storage administrating section transmits the

information of said compulsory contents as well as said content identifier of each

compulsory content to said receiving condition administrating section when the service

type of a received content is service component information (column 11, lines 38-43).

Referring to claim 49, Swix discloses a receiver used for a server based

broadcast system in accordance with claim 47, wherein said receiving condition

administrating section creates a compulsory content identifier list and a received content

identifier list based on said common content information (column 11, lines 38-43 and

55-56; column 12, lines 14-16).

Referring to claim 51, Swix discloses a receiver used for a server based

broadcast system in accordance with claim 44, wherein said selection and presenting

section presents a list of element services of each information provider on its screen to

allow a user to select a favorable element service (figure 3).

Referring to claim 52, Swix discloses a receiver used for a server based

broadcast system in accordance with claim 51, wherein said storage administrating

section causes said storage section to secure a storage area for storing the contents of

selected element service based on service component information described in said

common content information (column 11, lines 38-43 and 55-57).

Referring to claim 53, Swix discloses a receiver used for a server based

broadcast system in accordance with claim 44, wherein said storage administrating

section analyzes said common content information of each content of an information

provider received by said receiving section to obtain a service identifier described in

said common content information (column 11, lines 38-43 and 55-57).

Referring to claim 54, Swix discloses a receiver used for a server based

broadcast system in accordance with claim 53, wherein said storage administrating

section accesses said receiving condition administrating section to confirm the receiving

conditions of a service identified by said service identifier (column 11, lines 38-43 and

55-57; column 12, lines 9-10).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Satran in view of Nose.

Referring to claim 1, Satran discloses a server based broadcast system for

transmitting and receiving a data via a transmission path, said server based broadcast

system comprising a data transmitting device and a receiving terminal, wherein

said data transmitting device comprising:

a content storing section for storing and administrating contents to be transmitted

(figure 3, DATA SOURCES);

a content correlation processing section for correlating the contents with each

other (column 3, lines 7-9) based on a user's instruction (column 3, lines 22-23);

a content appendix information generating section, communicating with said

content correlation processing section (column 3, lines 65-67), for generating private

content information as appendix information inherent to each content (column 4, line 2)

as well as common content information as appendix information common to a plurality

of contents (column 4, lines 10-11); and

a content data generating section for producing a data relating to a content

based on said private content information and said common content information

produced by said content appendix information generating section (figure 3, parts

BLOCK SEQUENCE NUMBER SOURCE and TIMESTAMP SOURCE),

and said receiving terminal comprises:

a common content information extracting section for receiving said content meta-

data produced from said data transmitting device and for extracting said common

content information involved in the received content meta-data (column 7, lines 4-7);

a content grouping section for making a content group consisting of a plurality of

contents received from said data transmitting device according to said common content

information extracted by said common content information extracting section (column 7,

lines 14-15);

Satran does not disclose a system where the data generated by the transmitter is

metadata.

Nose discloses a system with private and common metadata (figure 3).

Satran and Nose do not disclose a system where system contains a content

administrating section for storing and administrating the contents belonging to the same

content group.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in

the art to add the common and private metadata taught by Nose to the data disclosed

by Satran. The motivation would have been to provide a standard file format so that all content providers would be able to adhere to the format and all metadata would be uniform across the system.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to administer the received data to a group. The motivation would have been that the system is transmitting distribution media, which it is well known to present to users after the media is received (Satran: column 3, lines 3-6).

Referring to claim 2, Satran discloses a server based broadcast system in accordance with claim 1, wherein said common content information comprises compulsory information as a data required when said receiving terminal provides a content service to a user (column 3, lines 18-21).

Referring to claim 3, Satran discloses a system with a content correlation processing section for analyzing a correlation between the contents stored in said content storing section and performing related processing according to an analysis result (column 3, lines 9-10; column 4, lines 20-22, 29-30, and 36-37; Note: compiling "keywords" for a group is interpreted as being equivalent to analyzing and performing processing on the result).

The rest of the limitations have been rejected in the rejection of claim 1.

Claim 4 is rejected on the same grounds as claim 2.

Claim 5 is rejected on the same grounds as claim 1.

Claim 6 is rejected on the same grounds as claim 2.

Claim 7 is rejected on the same grounds as claim 3.

Claim 8 is rejected on the same grounds as claim 4.

Claim 9 is rejected on the same grounds as claim 1.

Claim 10 is rejected on the same grounds as claim 3.

Claim 11 is rejected on the same grounds as claim 3.

Claim 12 is rejected on the same grounds as claim 3.

Claim 13 is rejected on the same grounds as claim 10.

Claim 14 is rejected on the same grounds as claim 10.

Claim 15 is rejected on the same grounds as claim 10.

Claim 16 is rejected on the same grounds as claim 10.

Claim 17 is rejected on the same grounds as claim 10.

Claim 18 is rejected on the same grounds as claim 10.

Claims 19, 20, 27, 40, 41, and 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being
unpatentable over Swix in view of Nose.

Referring to claim 19, Swix discloses a server based broadcast system
comprising:

a receiver automatically storing broadcasted contents (column 11, lines 38-43
and 55-57), each content being associated with a information comprising private

information inherent to said each content (figure 4, advertisement labels) as well as

common information applicable to a plurality of contents (column 12, lines 9-10);

said receiver making a group of contents having the same common information

involved in said information (column 11, lines 25-27); and

said receiver allowing a user to enjoy playback of an intended service element

involved in the stored contents (column 6, lines 22-24).

Swix does not disclose a system wherein the information is private and common

metadata.

Nose discloses a system with private and common metadata (figure 3).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in

the art to add the common and private metadata taught by Nose to the data disclosed

by Swix. The motivation would have been to provide a standard file format so that all

content providers would be able to adhere to the format and all metadata would be

uniform across the system.

Referring to claim 20, Swix discloses a server based broadcast system in

accordance with claim 19, wherein said common information includes information

designating all of the contents whose meta-data have the same common information

(column 11, lines 25-27; column 12, lines 9-10).

Referring to claim 27, Swix discloses a server based broadcast system in

accordance with claim 19, wherein said common information includes a filtering pattern,

while said receiver checks said common information of the meta-data attached to a

received content and stores the received content only when a filtering pattern of said

received content agrees with a filtering pattern kept in said receiver (column 11, lines

38-43 and 55-57).

Referring to claim 40, Swix discloses a method for transmitting a data of a server

based broadcast system, comprising the steps of:

producing a data comprising private information inherent to said each content

(figure 4) as well as common information applicable to a plurality of contents (column

12, lines 9-10); and

broadcasting said meta-data together contents composing a server based

broadcast service (figure 1, part 110).

Swix does not disclose a method where the private and public data are

metadata.

Nose discloses a method where the private and public data are metadata (figure

3).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in

the art to add the common and private metadata taught by Nose to the data disclosed

by Swix. The motivation would have been to provide a standard file format so that all

content providers would be able to adhere to the format and all metadata would be

uniform across the system.

Referring to claim 41, Swix discloses a method for transmitting a data of a server based broadcast system, comprising the steps of:

transmitting information necessary to operate said server based broadcast system as a data equivalent to a content composing a substance of a server based broadcast service (column 11, lines 38-43 and 55-57; column 12, lines 9-10); and

broadcasting said data together with said content composing the substance of a server based broadcast service (column 9, lines 36-38).

Swix does not disclose a method where the private and public data are meta-content.

Nose discloses a method where the private and public data are meta-content (figure 3).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to add the common and private meta-content taught by Nose to the data disclosed by Swix. The motivation would have been to provide a standard file format so that all content providers would be able to adhere to the format and all meta-content would be uniform across the system.

Referring to claim 43, Swix discloses a method for receiving a data of a server based broadcast system, comprising the steps of:

automatically storing information necessary to operate said server based broadcast system as a data equivalent to a content (column 11, lines 38-43) composing a substance of a server based broadcast service (figure 4); and

allowing a user to enjoy playback of an intended service element involved in the

stored contents with reference to said data (column 6, lines 22-24).

Swix does not disclose a method where the private and public data are meta-

content.

Nose discloses a method where the private and public data are meta-content

(figure 3).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in

the art to add the common and private meta-content taught by Nose to the data

disclosed by Swix. The motivation would have been to provide a standard file format so

that all content providers would be able to adhere to the format and all meta-content

would be uniform across the system.

Claims 21 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Swix in view of Nose as applied to the claims above, and further in view of Metz.

Referring to claim 21, Swix and Nose disclose a server based broadcast system

in accordance with claim 19, wherein said common information includes information

designating compulsory contents selected from the contents whose meta-data have the

same common information (Swix: column 11, lines 38-43 and 55-57).

Swix and Nose do not disclose playback of a group of stored contents is feasible

only when said receiver has stored all of said compulsory contents.

Metz discloses playback of a group of stored contents is feasible only when said

receiver has stored all of said compulsory contents (column 38, lines 31-33 and 48-52).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to add the method of terminating the entire download when all the parts haven't been received, as taught by Metz, to the system disclosed by Swix and Nose. The motivation would have been to stop wasting bandwidth on a transmission that is failing for a problem that won't be fixed by waiting (i.e. poor physical connection).

Referring to claim 23, Swix and Nose disclose a server based broadcast system in accordance with claim 19, wherein said meta-data is carried on a carousel for data broadcasting (column 9, lines 42-44).

Swix and Nose do not disclose a server where the data is multiplexed with content before sending.

Metz discloses a server where the data is multiplexed with content before sending (figure 2).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to add the multiplexer taught by Metz to the system disclosed by Swix and Nose. The motivation would have been to enable the store the metadata on a faster more expensive media (RAM) and store the content on a slow cheap media (hard drive) so that the data can be sorted through without accessing large files.

Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Swix in the view of Nose as applied to claim 19 above, and further in view of Eda.

Referring to claim 22, Swix and Nose do not disclose a server based broadcast system in accordance with claim 19, wherein said private information includes information designating a receiver level, while said receiver checks said private information of a received content according to said meta-data attached thereto and stores said received content only when said private information of the received content designates its own receiver level.

Eda discloses a server based broadcast system in accordance with claim 19, wherein said private information includes information designating a receiver level, while said receiver checks said private information of a received content according to said meta-data attached thereto and stores said received content only when said private information of the received content designates its own receiver level (column 9, lines 47-58).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to add the priority information, taught by Eda, to the advertisements disclosed by Swix. The motivation would have been to enable advertisers to pay more money to increase the priority value of the ad and therefore cause the ad to play sooner.

Claim 58 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Swix in view of Eda.

Referring to claim 58, Swix does not disclose a receiver used for a server based broadcast system in accordance with claim 44, further comprising a receiver's private information administrating section for administrating level information of said receiver,

wherein said storage administrating section compares each receiver level contained in

the private information of a received content with the level information of said receiver,

and said received content is stored in said storage section only when any one of

receiver levels contained in said private information agrees with the level information of

said receiver.

Eda discloses a receiver used for a server based broadcast system in

accordance with claim 44, further comprising a receiver's private information

administrating section for administrating level information of said receiver, wherein said

storage administrating section compares each receiver level contained in the private

information of a received content with the level information of said receiver (column 9,

lines 47-53), and said received content is stored in said storage section only when any

one of receiver levels contained in said private information agrees with the level

information of said receiver (column 9, lines 54-57).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in

the art to add the priority information, taught by Eda, to the advertisements disclosed by

Swix. The motivation would have been to enable advertisers to pay more money to

increase the priority value of the ad and therefore cause the ad to play sooner.

Claim 24 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Swix in

view of Nose as applied to claim 19 above, and further in view of Hoarty.

Referring to claim 24, Swix and Nose do not disclose a server based broadcast

system in accordance with claim 19, wherein said receiver renews an already stored

content by a newly received content when the private information of a meta-data attached to said newly received content has the same content identifying information as that of said already stored content.

Hoarty discloses a server based broadcast system in accordance with claim 19, wherein said receiver renews an already stored content by a newly received content when the private information of a meta-data attached to said newly received content has the same content identifying information as that of said already stored content (column 8, lines 30-39).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to add the data renewing method taught by Hoarty to the system disclosed by Swix and Nose. The motivation would have been to lower the amount of data that needed be transferred when only a portion of the ads need to be updated therefore saving bandwidth (column 8, lines 37-39).

Claim 32 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Swix in view of Hoarty.

Referring to claim 32, the claim is rejected on the same grounds as claim 24.

Claim 25 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Swix in view of Nose in further view of Metz as applied to claim 21 above, and further in view of Danneels.

Referring to claim 25, Swix, Nose, and Metz do not disclose a server based broadcast system in accordance with claim 21, wherein said common information includes an acquirement time limit of said compulsory contents, while said receiver cancels storing the contents whose meta-data have the same common information as that of said compulsory contents when fails to acquire all of said compulsory contents by said acquirement time limit.

Danneels discloses a server based broadcast system in accordance with claim 21, wherein said common information includes an acquirement time limit of said compulsory contents, while said receiver cancels storing the contents whose meta-data have the same common information as that of said compulsory contents when fails to acquire all of said compulsory contents by said acquirement time limit (column 7, lines 28-30).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to add the carousel time limit, taught by Danneels, to the system previously disclosed. The motivation would have been to free up bandwidth by allowing the system to stop transmitting if the receivers aren't receiving the data (Danneels: column 7, lines 35-36).

Claim 55 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Swix in view of Danneels.

Referring to claim 55, Swix does not disclose a receiver used for a server based broadcast system in accordance with claim 53, wherein said common content

information includes acquirement time limit of a service identified by said service identifier.

Danneels discloses a receiver used for a server based broadcast system in accordance with claim 53, wherein said common content information includes acquirement time limit of a service identified by said service identifier (column 7, lines 28-30).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to add the carousel time limit, taught by Danneels, to the system previously disclosed. The motivation would have been to free up bandwidth by allowing the system to stop transmitting if the receivers aren't receiving the data (Danneels: column 7, lines 35-36).

Claim 28 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Swix in view of Nose as applied to claim 19 above, and further in view of Orton.

Referring to claim 28, Swix and Nose do not disclose a server based broadcast system in accordance with claim 19, wherein said meta-data includes digital sign information of a service provider, while said receiver checks the digital sign information of a received content and stores said received content only when the digital sign information represents an authenticated information provider.

Orton discloses a server based broadcast system in accordance with claim 19, wherein said meta-data includes digital sign information of a service provider, while said receiver checks the digital sign information of a received content and stores said

received content only when the digital sign information represents an authenticated

information provider (column 6, lines 24-28).

At the time it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to add

the digital signature, as taught by Orton, to the metadata disclosed by Swix. The

motivation would have been to enable unauthorized people from sending commercials

to the users without compensating the cable company.

Claims 31 and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Swix in view of Ziauddin.

Referring to claim 31, Swix does not disclose a server based broadcast system in

accordance with claim 29, wherein said meta-content is used to transmit service

component information including information relating to said content as well as

information relating to a hierarchical structure of a server based broadcast service

provided by a service provider.

Ziauddin discloses a server based broadcast system in accordance with claim

29, wherein said meta-content is used to transmit service component information

including information relating to said content as well as information relating to a

hierarchical structure of a server based broadcast service provided by a service

provider (column 7, lines 29-37).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in

the art to add the hierarchical levels taught by Ziauddin to the data disclosed by Swix.

The motivation would have been to make the metadata easier to search through by organizing the data hierarchically.

Referring to claim 34, Swix discloses a server based broadcast system in accordance with claim 31, wherein said receiver displays a screen inquiring whether or not a user utilizes a service, and said receiver controls reception of said content based on a service selected by the user (figure 3).

Claims 33, 37, and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Swix in view of Harvill.

Referring to claim 33, Swix does not disclose a server based broadcast system in accordance claim 29, wherein each of said content and said meta-content links with other content or meta- content so as to compose a content group, and each of said content and said meta-content composing said content group is presented only when a predetermined number of contents or meta-contents of said content group have been stored in said storage of said receiver.

Harvill discloses a server based broadcast system in accordance claim 29, wherein each of said content and said meta-content links with other content or meta-content so as to compose a content group, and each of said content and said meta-content composing said content group is presented only when a predetermined number of contents or meta-contents of said content group have been stored in said storage of said receiver (column 3, lines 20-25).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to add the early playback feature taught by Harvill to the system disclosed by Swix. The motivation would have been to enable the transfer of all the commercials close to the first broadcast time, giving advertisers more time to submit them.

Referring to claim 37, Swix discloses a server based broadcast system in accordance with claim 33, wherein a meta-data is attached to said meta-content, said meta-data comprises private information inherent to said meta-content and common information applicable to a plurality of meta-contents composing said content group (column 12, lines 9-10; figure 4).

Referring to claim 39, Swix discloses a server based broadcast system in accordance with claim 37, wherein said meta-data attached to said meta-content of said service component information includes said private information describing filtering information (column 11, lines 55-57).

Claim 35 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Swix in view of Ziauddin as applied to claim 34 above, and further in view of Mizutani.

Referring to claim 35, Swix and Ziauddin do not disclose a server based broadcast system in accordance with claim 34, wherein said receiver acquires information relating to a required storage capacity of information based on said service

component information corresponding to the selected service, and secures said

required storage capacity.

Mizutani discloses a server based broadcast system in accordance with claim 34,

wherein said receiver acquires information relating to a required storage capacity of

information based on said service component information corresponding to the selected

service, and secures said required storage capacity (column 8, lines 43-48).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in

the art to add the storage allocating method taught by Mizutani to the system previously

disclosed. The motivation would be to enable the system to delete old ads to make

sure there was room for the new ones.

Claim 36 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Swix in

view of Ziauddin as applied to claim 34 above, and further in view of Orton.

Referring to claim 36, Swix and Ziauddin do not disclose a server based

broadcast system in accordance with claim 34, wherein said receiver acquires

information relating to a public key based on said service component information

corresponding to the selected service, and uses said public key for authentication.

Orton discloses a server based broadcast system in accordance with claim 34,

wherein said receiver acquires information relating to a public key based on said service

component information corresponding to the selected service, and uses said public key

for authentication (column 6, lines 24-28).

At the time it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to add the digital signature, as taught by Orton, to the metadata disclosed by Swix. The motivation would have been to enable unauthorized people from sending commercials to the users without compensating the cable company.

Claim 38 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Swix in view of Harvill as applied to claim 37 above, and further in view of Safadi.

Referring to claim 38, Swix and Harvill do not disclose a server based broadcast system in accordance with claim 37, wherein said meta-data attached to said meta-content of said service component information includes said private information or said common information describing expiration time information.

Safadi discloses a server based broadcast system in accordance with claim 37, wherein said meta-data attached to said meta-content of said service component information includes said private information or said common information describing expiration time information (column 8, lines 11-18).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to expiration method taught by Safadi to the system previously disclosed. The motivation would be to stop ads that were not paid for to continue to take up space on the storage unit.

Claim 48 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Swix in view of Oguz.

Referring to claim 48, Swix does not disclose a receiver used for a server based broadcast system in accordance with claim 47, wherein said storage administrating section causes a cache to temporarily store said compulsory contents.

Oguz discloses a receiver used for a server based broadcast system in accordance with claim 47, wherein said storage administrating section causes a cache to temporarily store said compulsory contents (column 7, line 67; column 8, lines 1-7).

At the time it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to add the cache transferring method taught by Oguz to the system disclosed by Swix. The motivation would have been that storage devices such as hard drives are slow, and if the file is video it's necessary to transfer it to a fast cache to enable the video to play correctly (column 7, lines 62-65).

Claim 50 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Swix in view of Parry.

Referring to claim 50, Swix does not disclose a receiver used for a server based broadcast system in accordance with claim 49, wherein said storage administrating section transfers the received contents from said cache to said storage section and informs said selection and presenting section of effectiveness or validity of service component information when all of the contents described in said compulsory content identifier list are registered as having been already received in the received content identifier list, and when all of the compulsory contents are stored in said cache.

Parry discloses a receiver used for a server based broadcast system in accordance with claim 49, wherein said storage administrating section transfers the received contents from said cache to said storage section and informs said selection and presenting section of effectiveness or validity of service component information when all of the contents described in said compulsory content identifier list are registered as having been already received in the received content identifier list, and when all of the compulsory contents are stored in said cache (column 17, lines 7-10 and 12-17).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to add the cache saving method taught by Parry to the system disclosed by Swix. The motivation would have been to enable the user to save a funny commercial to watch again at a later time (column 17, lines 3-6).

Claims 56 and 57 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Swix in view of Danneels as applied to claim 55 above, and further in view of Metz.

Referring to claim 56, Danneels discloses a receiver used for a server based broadcast system in accordance with claim 55, wherein the service is cancelled if the contents are not downloading by said acquirement time limit.

Swix and Danneels do not disclose wherein storage of the contents of said service is canceled when all of the compulsory contents are not stored.

Metz discloses a system wherein storage of the contents of said service is canceled when all of the compulsory contents are not stored (column 38, lines 48-52).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to add the method of deleting the entire download when all the parts haven't been received, as taught by Metz, to the system disclosed by Swix and Nose. The motivation would have been to preserve storage space for ads that will download in full.

Referring to claim 57, Danneels discloses a receiver used for a server based broadcast system in accordance with claim 55, wherein the service is cancelled if the contents are not downloading by said acquirement time limit.

Swix and Danneels do not disclose wherein storage of the contents of said service is canceled when all of the compulsory contents are not stored.

Metz discloses a system wherein said storage administrating section deletes already received contents from said cache and deletes corresponding service receiving conditions from said receiving condition administrating section when all of the compulsory contents are not stored (column 38, lines 48-52).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to add the method of deleting the entire download when all the parts haven't been received, as taught by Metz, to the system disclosed by Swix and Nose. The motivation would have been to preserve storage space for ads that will download in full.

Claim 26 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Swix in view of Safadi.

Referring to claim 26, Swix does not disclose a server based broadcast system in accordance with claim 19, wherein said common information or said private information includes expiration time information, while said receiver deletes a stored content when its expiration time has passed.

Safadi discloses a server based broadcast system in accordance with claim 19, wherein said common information or said private information includes expiration time information, while said receiver deletes a stored content when its expiration time has passed (column 8, lines 11-18).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to expiration method taught by Safadi to the system previously disclosed. The motivation would be to stop ads that were not paid for to continue to take up space on the storage unit.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Justin E. Shepard whose telephone number is (571) 272-5967. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30-5 M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chris Grant can be reached on (571) 272-7294. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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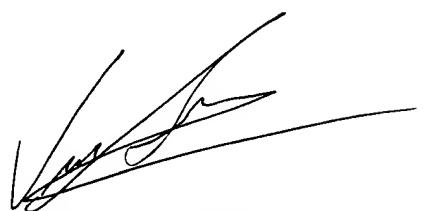
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